

THE COURIER.

R. T. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines. Titles of Reports, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements.

Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rates.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, April 6, 1867.

In New York, on the 2d instant, cotton was dull at 30 1/2. Gold, 34.

The Court of Appeals will meet in Columbia on the 15th instant. Important cases have gone up from this district.

The District Court.

The District Court will commence its regular session on Monday the 15th day of April, instant. There are quite a number of cases on the Sessions side of the Court, the proper disposition of which may consume several days.

To Creditors.

The creditors of Mr. S. E. MAXWELL are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WHITNER & WHITNER, at this place, on Monday the 15th instant, instead of the 9th. See advertisement, corrected.

Public Meeting.

Notice is given in our advertising columns, that a public meeting will be held in the Court House, on Monday the 15th instant, to take into consideration the present political condition of the State. This meeting is called by those favorable to "action" under present circumstances. The legislation of Congress, although not altogether to our liking, should be accepted in a fair and manly way. The necessity for action is so apparent, that we shall not press it on our readers. Inaction increases, rather than diminishes, our troubles and dangers. Let us meet and consult together. The interest of the races and all classes are identical. Let us be fair, just and liberal. Let us accept the recent legislation of Congress, looking to reconstruction, as cheerfully as we can. Do our duty, under the circumstances, and leave the consequences where they legitimately belong. Come up to the meeting!

Taxes.

Some people are endeavoring to delude themselves with the belief that "military rule" will cause the Tax Collector to close his books. This is a mistake. The present civil government of the State will be continued until it is superseded by the new State government. No, gentlemen, the Tax Collector will not cease his rounds. There is no government, civil or military, but what recognizes taxation as a necessity.

Arrested.

Messrs. J. B. CLAYTON, THOS. D. GAVIN, J. C. C. PARSONS, and others, whose names are unknown to us, have been arrested by the military authorities, carried to Greenville, and required to enter into bond for their appearance at a future day. The charge against these gentlemen, as we learn, is the killing of BENSON CRANE, during the war. If this be true, we trust these persons will be discharged. To inquire into everything that transpired during the war, would produce the most unpleasant consequences, and tend to divide and distract the attention of the people still more. What has been done, cannot now be undone—if life has been taken, life cannot be restored. Let the "hatchet" be buried—let us look and live for the future. The present is dreary and gloomy—let us have sunshine, prosperity and happiness.

ELECTIONS.—The following despatch was received by Brevet Brigadier General GREEN, yesterday afternoon, from Gen. D. E. SICKLES, says the "Columbia Phoenix," of the 2d instant, who had been telegraphed to with reference to the election of Sheriff of this District. This order will apply to all elections in this State:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867. Brevet Brig. Gen. Green, Commanding: The election [for Sheriff] will not be held. When will the term of the present incumbent expire? A successor will be appointed. By command of Gen. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made, on Monday, by the freedmen in Charleston, to ride in the street cars; but it was frustrated by the military and police, and several of the would-be "riders" were arrested and caged. The cars were afterwards brick-battled by indignant sympathizers, when further arrests were made—and the affair ended.

There are several female barbers in New York, who wield the razor with great skill.

Contents of To-Day's Paper.

1. The President, in his veto message, unmoved by threats and denunciations of members of Congress and the Radical party, maintains his consistency, and bravely endeavors to bring the government back to its original purity and workings. A worthy but vain effort. Perhaps the South can shake hands with him, in the good cause, after we have passed through the ordeal of reconstruction.

2. Gen. SICKLES, in the speech delivered by him in Charleston, states that abundant opportunity will be allowed all persons to prepare for the work of reconstruction. His remarks are candid and fair.

3. A Radical party has sprung up in Charleston, and have adopted the platform published elsewhere. This party can only become formidable by the remissness and inaction of the people of the State. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE should meet and lay down a platform demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

4. The letter of Gen. LONGSTREET is the happiest thing of the hour. Our "tender-footed," inaction friends can "double-quick" over the path taken by LEE and LONGSTREET. The prospect is, that the South will be united in her adversity as well as in her prosperity.

Truth.

The Athens (Ga) "Watchman" says:—The people seem to want repose. They appear to be tired of the strife, turmoil and blood of the past six or seven years. They recognize the fact that, however much opposed to it the masses of them were the country has undergone a great revolution within that period, by following the counsels of extreme men in both sections. This is the whole trouble. The conservative masses lost control of the Government. It has been in the hands of extremists, North and South, and the inevitable result has followed. The people—the long suffering, toiling masses—have been the principle sufferers. We are not surprised that they have grown tired of a conflict in which they lost nearly every thing, and which threatens to sweep from their grasp the little left.

The Peach Crop

Unusually severe weather has blasted the hopes of the lovers of good fruit. The peach crop will be a failure in this section. We have better hopes of the apple crop.

The Connecticut Election.

Gen. ENGLISH has been elected Governor of Connecticut by a majority of 883 votes.—Three Congressmen are democratic, and one republican—a democratic gain. The Legislature is radical, by a reduced majority.

Adjourned.

The most pleasing intelligence this week is the announcement that Congress has adjourned. The Senate is in extra session to dispose of confirmations to office. The adjournment of Congress puts it out of the power of a few persons to agitate and distract the country by attempts at confession and impeachment. The country needs repose—reconciliation. By the time Congress assembles in December, possibly South Carolina may once more be ready for habitation in the halls of federal legislation.

GENERAL LEE.—A dispatch from Richmond states it will be authoritatively announced that General LEE is strongly in favor of the people voting for a convention and that every man not actually disfranchised, should not only take the necessary steps to prepare himself, to vote, but should also strive to induce all others known to him, whether white or colored, to vote. He thinks co-operation of all the people, officials and citizens, should be prompt, and that the chief object should be to go back into the Union, with such rights as are left us, as quickly and quietly as possible. He thinks the oath proposed is such as every good citizen, not disfranchised, ought now to be able to take, as a simple matter of truth and duty as citizens of the country.

ANOTHER INUNDATION.—FREIGHTS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The South Carolina Railroad Depots are and have been for some weeks crowded from floor to roof with immense freights for the interior of this State, Georgia and Alabama, and it requires the service of every car and engine that can be made to run to keep this inundation of merchandise on the go to destination. Last Saturday matters reached a crisis, and for want of room the several agents had to stop receiving freight for the time. From 550 to 500 tons per day are received and dispatched, and the shrill whistle of the busy locomotives are heard at all hours of the day and night—this temporary delay being occasioned not by any want of means of transportation, but by the neglect of consignees to receive their goods, the cars being often thus detained at the different turn-outs for days together.

This heavy business is a good assurance that the road is to be soon on its old footings, as one of the most profitable of Southern enterprises, and bids fair to eclipse the very prosperous figures of last year's business, recently made public at the annual meeting in February.—*Charleston Mercury*, 26th.

Cable despatches from Europe, of 2d April, announce that on that day the Emperor opened the World's Exposition in Paris. Fighting continues between the Fenians and British troops, near both Dublin and Cork. A general rising of the Irish is predicted when the weather moderates. Fifteen successive days of snow storm have occurred.

Parties.

We can see no object in provoking, at this time, any discussion of mere party politics, says the "Charleston Daily News." When we are really sure that we stand on our feet it will be time enough to walk upon any "platform" we may select. In the meantime there is enough for us to do in acting wisely and harmoniously together, to get our new system into working order. There is not a real practical interest of any citizen of this State, white or black, which can be served by political agitation. An honest completion of the registration, a full interchange of opinion as to the modifications which it is proper to make in our State constitutions, an effective organization for the dissemination of clear, useful information on these points among the voters of the State, and a careful selection of the men who are to be trusted with this important work, will surely be enough to employ all our spare time and require all our good sense.

It is very natural for the freedmen of the South to feel grateful to the Republican party for their admission to a participation in the political power of the country. But dead issues are not worth talking over, much less fighting about. The question with them is how to use their opportunities wisely; how, without conflict, or ill feeling, to secure the advantages of education, equal taxation and judicious local legislation. And the sooner we get through the necessary preliminary organization, and have a State Legislature to examine and act upon such matters in earnest, and with good temper, the better for us all.

Mass meetings and torch light processions, if not accompanied by disorder and riot, will do very little harm, but at their best will do very little good, and however convenient for certain persons and certain purposes, we feel very confident that the great bulk of the colored voters of this State do not intend them to be used for the purpose of attaching the freedmen to the tail end of any party by the ready-made hooks and eyes of small candidates for party spoils.

Public opinion at the North is beginning to show that there is a perceptible and growing difference between a Radical party and a Republican party. Indeed, the two great issues which have held the Radical party together as an unit, are no longer living issues. The contest between Congress and the President, as to the right of reconstruction, has been decided in favor of Congress, and the late Act is the full expression and exercise of that right. The question of universal suffrage is settled as positively; and it is certainly very difficult to say just now what are the distinctive principles upon which any party lines are to be drawn. And perhaps it would not be unprofitable for wise and ambitious men to ascertain exactly what are the principles of the Republican party, which is now with out opposition—the one party in power—and to wait until Senator Sherman and Senator Sumner, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Butler, settle those slight differences of opinion which may develop into very wide difference of action.

And we cannot help thinking that the same advice is equally judicious as applied to our old Democratic friends at the North. We are very much obliged to them for advice which is freely given, and, no doubt, very kindly meant. But, with the best intentions, their advice has not proved fruitful of much good, either in the past or the present. In reference to the great Democratic party of our past political history we have nothing to say, for the sword has effectually severed that connection. We went into the late war upon that construction of the Constitution which the Democratic party had held for more than half a century—a half a century, let us add, that was with our help full of honors and profit to the leaders of the party. The war began, and the Democratic party was soon divided into two sections, the one consisting of positive enemies, the other very negative friends; of course there were some very noble exceptions, to whom history will do justice. And we do not complain of the party for not doing what was impossible. All we mean is, that this war has destroyed the Democratic party just as completely as it has swept away other institutions upon which we thought we could safely rely. And, just as we have accepted the inevitable destruction of the one, do we accept the utter extinction of the other.

For the future, the South intends to be bound by no old and entangling alliances.—We have been forced to destroy old interests, old habits, old traditions. If we must start freshly we will think freshly, and as we have accepted our new duties like honest men, we will endeavor to protect our new interests likewise ones.

As to the next Presidential election, the South does not care an iota. Let the party who have now undisputed power select, if they can find in their ranks, a strong resolute man who will recognize the fact that we are indeed States in the Union; let him maintain the Constitution; let him administer with fairness and justice the Government as the Government of the whole country, restored and reunited, and we will be content to devote all our energies to the restoration of our own fortunes, the rebuilding of our own homes.

And we do trust that neither parties abroad nor parties at home will interfere with our plain and direct duty, by mixing up the question of restoration with any speculations as to the position of the South in Federal politics.

If the Republican party will simply let us alone, believing that we are in earnest, doing our best to fulfill the conditions which they have imposed; if the Democratic party provoke no hostility against us, by idle hopes or prophecies as to what we will do when restoration is complete; if our people will set their faces against any man, or set of men, who for mere purposes of personal ambition attempt to raise party cries; we will achieve our purpose quietly and safely, and then there will be ample time and a free field for those who wish to share in the political contest of "the great Democratic Republic—one and indivisible."

AUGUSTA, GA., March 28.—Gen. Sweeney has forbidden elections until Pope assumes command.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S VIEWS.—Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET is out in the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 18, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES:—DEAR SIR:—In your paper of yesterday, you have expressed a desire to hear the views of several gentlemen upon the political condition of the country. I find my name mentioned upon your list, and proceed, without hesitation, to respond.

As I have never applied myself to politics, I cannot claim to speak to the wise statesmen of the country, who are devoting their energies to the solution of the problem which agitates the public mind. I can only speak the plain, honest convictions of a soldier.

It can hardly be necessary at this late day, to enter into a discussion of the matter that is usually brought up in arguing upon the proposed plan for reconstructing the Government. Indeed, I think that many of them are not pertinent to the question.

The striking feature, and the one that our people should keep in view, is, that we are a conquered people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue. Accept the terms that are offered us by the conquerors! There can be no discredit to a conquered people for accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors. Nor is there any occasion for a feeling of humiliation. We have made an honest, and I hope that I might say, a creditable fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward then and accept the ends involved in the struggle.

Our people earnestly desire that the Constitutional Government shall be re-established, and the only means to accomplish this is to comply with the requirements of the recent Congressional legislation.

It is said by some that Congress will not receive us even after we have complied with their conditions. But I can find no sufficient reason for entertaining this proposition for a moment. I cannot admit that the representative men of a great nation could make such a pledge in bad faith. Admitting, however, that there is such a mental reservation, can that be any excuse for us in failing to discharge our duty? Let us accept the terms as we are in duty bound to do, and if there is a lack of good faith, let it be upon others.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JAMES LONGSTREET

GREELY DESIRES NO MAN TO BE DISFRANCHISED.—The last number of the New York "Tribune" says, as to the persons who are disfranchised:

Every loyal citizen, black or white, is enabled, by the two reconstruction Acts, to have a voice in the good work of restoration, with at least four fifths of those who have been rebels. The remaining fifth we hope to see enfranchised very soon. Congress has provided for that in the pending constitutional amendment, and we trust that its consummation will not long be delayed. The South clearly understands, as we do, that the way to this lies through a prompt and cheerful conformity to the requirements of Congress. The South seems to be acting well her part.

THE SUFFERING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A letter from Governor ORR, of South Carolina, thus refers to the gift of 12,600 bushels of corn sent by the New York Relief Commission to this State:

"The donation is very timely, and will relieve hundreds from the pinchings of actual want, if not of absolute starvation. Never was a charity more worthily conceived or bestowed than yours, in feeding a destitute people. Our great necessities will continue to press us, and can only be relieved by the generous and benevolent from abroad, until the middle of July, when, if the wheat harvest is an average yield, the Central, Northern and Western section will be partially relieved.—Permit me to reiterate my thanks, in behalf of the suffering and destitute of this State, to yourself and your generous co-workers, for their noble and philanthropic charity."

A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST.—The Proprietor of the "Daily South Carolinian," at Columbia, S. C., announces that, desiring to be, in part, relieved from the severe labors of the profession, he wishes a thoroughly practical Editorial copartner, who will assume entire control of the large business interest of the paper, or the paper will be leased entire.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Gen. Sheridan has removed Attorney General Herron, Mayor Monroe and Judge Abell from their offices and appointed B. L. Lynch, Attorney General, Gen. Edward Heath, Mayor, and W. W. Howe, Judge of the First District Court. The removed officials have been directed to turn over the appurtenances of their offices to their successors.

The "Dunkers" in Pennsylvania voted to receive colored persons into the Church, but objected to "saluting them with the holy kiss."

The House of Commons of North Carolina, on Wednesday last, by a very large vote, abolished imprisonment for debt in that State.

The President has submitted to the Senate a treaty with Russia, granting sovereignty to the Russian American possessions and the adjacent islands to the United States; price \$11,000,000. This acquisition almost excludes England from the Pacific, and includes valuable fisheries.

The Richmond Times thinks that women will vote in less than ten years. Then, what a glorious time there will be for candidates!

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The Republican State Convention resolved to take no part in the approaching constitutional convention, but to urge Congress to give the State a republican Government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Southern Republicans met last night, to ask the National Republican Committee to appoint a member from each unrepresented State.

The President has approved the bill taxing ship-plasters ten per cent. The bill takes effect on and after the 6th of May proximo.—Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge direct tax collectors at his discretion, imposing their duties on the revenue collectors.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate, the resolutions of the Republican Convention of Maryland, asking for a republican government, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ two dredge boats to keep open the mouth of the Mississippi passed, and goes to the President. The bill confining the South Carolina tax sales to soldiers, sailors and members of the marine corps, passed.—The adjournment question was discussed. Incidentally, suffrage was discussed, and the constitutional amendment urged, precluding universal suffrage throughout the Union. The proposition met little favor. It was argued, that if let alone, the States would soon adopt negro suffrage; whereas, if coercion at the North was attempted, the people would become stubborn. The majority of the Senate seemed unapproachingly of the President's failure to execute the laws.

In the House, the Mary and Peap'can resolutions were presented. Mr. Thomas said there was intense excitement in Maryland, but doubted its leading to bloodshed; he argued the right of Congress to seize the State, particularly as it lay around the District, and should pass an enabling act, thus guaranteeing equal rights. Mr. Brooks argued elaborately against the right of Congressional interference, and asserted that in Tennessee and Missouri there was no more republicanism than in Egypt. A committee of conference was called on the adjournment question. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation for contributions from Baltimore to Wilmington, passed. The select committee on Southern Railroads consists of McClung, Mercer, Washburne, of Indiana, and Chandler. Joint resolution making eight hours a day's work for Government laborers, passed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Senate, several petitions were presented from Southern citizens, praying relief from office-holding disabilities, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to visit the Indian territories, and ordering the Secretary of War to furnish transportation and military protection, passed. A resolution inquiring whether West Virginia is really a State was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill repairing the Leves was taken up; Sumner proposed a proviso, that no levee be repaired in any State until re-admitted, with equal rights, elective franchise and free schools for all colors. The levee bill was postponed. A motion to adjourn to-morrow, at noon, until the first Wednesday in July, when if there is no quorum, to adjourn without a day, passed.—Adjourned.

In the House, a bill to reimburse Indiana and Ohio for expenses in repelling Morgan, passed, and goes to the President. A bill making moneys due and collected for soldiers payable through the Freedmen's Bureau, passed. The adjournment question was discussed, in which the Judiciary Committee was roughly handled for trifling, and Butler denounced for breach of confidence in gossiping about confidential evidence inadvertently communicated to him. The House adopted the Senate's adjourning resolution, after which it adjourned.

JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.—HIS SHOES GIVEN UP.—Whilst some of the Radicals are solemnly proclaiming that law and justice is denied the negroes in this State, we who know better and are conscious of the gross misrepresentations on the subject, might laugh at all the Munchausen tales of travelers and correspondents of Radical papers, were it not for the grave consequences following the false statements. There was an amusing occurrence the other day, in the Court of Sessions before Judge Dawkins, at Columbia. A negro was tried for arson, a capital offence. The evidence was strong, but circumstantial; and, in the opinion of the Judge, leaving such doubts as required acquittal—he so instructed the jury. The strongest circumstance that had been testified to was the track of a pair of shoes, found near the house that was burned, and which fitted the negro, and as to his ownership, of which there was some but not conclusive proof. And the negro's life depended on that part of the testimony. The Judge, having given his learned and humane charge to the jury, they retired a few moments, and brought in a verdict of not guilty. The Sheriff, as in duty bound, told the prisoner he could go free. The negro did not seem inclined to leave very suddenly, under this permission, and remained, after being repeatedly assured of his acquittal; his hesitation puzzled the Sheriff, but the difficulty was soon solved by his speaking out loud enough for his Honor and the whole court to hear, "Jus gin me back my shoes, den I leave." The Sheriff handed him the shoes sure enough, and he left mid the laughter of all present, it is said, except the Judge. The fun-loving and mischievous wits of the Bar, will, no doubt, refer to this case in many future encounters with the Judge, when off the Bench. [Exchange.]

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas April 2.—Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition, 1,500 strong, is at Salina. The weather in Utah and Colorado was intensely cold during the march, the mercury was forty degrees below zero, and the snow very deep. A large number of horses and cattle were frozen. Gen. Auger and staff are snow-bound at Lone Star Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The capture of Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, Upper Missouri, is confirmed. Col. Rankin, wife and child, and the garrison, consisting of eighty, were massacred at its capture. The loss of the Indians was 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A duel was fought this morning, between the manager of the National Theatre and the editor of the "German Gazetteer," in which the latter was probably fatally shot at the third fire. The weapons used were revolvers; cause—an actress.

MACON, GA., March 28.—A meeting of freedmen was held last night, and was addressed by several prominent citizens. The preamble and resolutions thank Congress for emancipation and suffrage, and disavow all bitter feelings toward their late masters; promise faithful and respectful discharge of their duties; endorse the policy of Gov. Brown.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—The leading conservatives propose inviting negro voters to participate in a preliminary political meeting, and send delegates to a nominating convention.

RECEIPTS.

The following persons have paid on their subscription to the Courier, as follows:

J. V. Philip,	\$2 50
Dr. W. T. Field,	2 50
Reese Brown,	2 50
W. Thomas Bowen,	2 50
W. P. Cole,	1 25
Col. J. L. Byd,	1 25
J. J. Duke,	1 00

HYMNICAL.

MARRIED, on the 31st March last, by W. B. White, Esq. Mr. LEWEL K. PITTS to Mrs. NANCY S. BROWN, all of Pickens.

On Sunday, the 4th of November, 1866, at Bethlehem Church, by Rev. H. N. Hays, Mr. FRANKLIN DEXTER to Miss CYNTHIA M. HOOKER, both of Pickens.

On the 28th November, by the same, at Tunnel Hill, S. C., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. M. T. ROBERTSON to Miss ELIZABETH VIGOR.

On Sunday, the 17th ult., by the same, at the residence of Mr. James L. Hays, Mr. T. DICKENS FRANKLIN to Mrs. LUCINDA WADSWORTH, both of Pickens.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of all those who are in favor of accepting the terms proposed by Congress for restoring the State of South Carolina to her rightful position in the Union of these States, will be held at

PICKENS C. H.,

ON MONDAY the 15th day of April, instant. A large attendance is earnestly desired. Our duty is now apparently in our own keeping, and the people should turn out and give expression freely to their views and sentiments. Let us so act as to approach, as near as possible, to unanimity. All are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PEOPLE.

April 3, 1867 28 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE General Board of Commissioners of Roads will meet at Pickens C. H., on Monday the 15th instant, to consider business of importance.

M. F. MITCHELL, Chairman.

April 2, 1867 28 2

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Wallalla, on Saturday the 20th instant, the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of Captain John M. Moody, deceased.

TERMS.—On a credit of twelve months, with interest, note and security.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D., Adm'r.

April 1, 1867 28—2

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE REV. A. A. MORSE will preach in the Church at this place on Tuesday night after the first Sabbath in April, inst., and at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following day.

He will be at Richland on the first Saturday and Sunday in April, instant.

April 2, 1867 28 1

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having an experience of many years in the business of repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, in that line of business. Charges for all work as reasonable as possible. All work warranted, if well used. He will also give attention to the repairing of Mexican Instruments.

The place of business is at WALLALLA, nearly opposite the Post Office.

F. M. MORGAN.

April 4, 1867 28 3r-cow

BOOKSTORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, for many years Booksellers at Newberry, having purchased the entire stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY of the late firm of

TOWNSEND & NORTH,

Will continue the business at their old stand, in rear of Beall's and opposite Shiver & Beckham's. They have added largely to the stock, and have now on hand a full assortment of COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS.

DUFFIE & CHAPMAN.

At Townsend & North's old stand.

Columbia, S. C., March 26, 1867 27—1f

Last Notice.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that a final settlement of the Estate of Thos. M. Clyde, deceased, has been made in the Ordinary's Office; and that all Notes and Accounts yet unpaid, belonging to said Estate, have been turned over to the undersigned, to whom payment must be made. All persons having claims against said Estate, yet unpaid, will present the same to the undersigned, at Greenville, S. C., who has assumed the same.

SAMUEL C. CLYDE.

March 19, 1867 26 4

Wonderful but True.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 207, West Troy, New York.

Feb 10, 1867 21 1y